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No. 16,988.

號三十月十年七十壹百九千壹

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1917.

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TEL. 616.



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daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days under the REGISTRATION OF
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THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.,
and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1914.
\$23,970,367.
—Authorized Capital \$2,000,000.
—Subscribed Capital \$2,500,000.
—Paid-up Capital \$2,437,500.
—Fire Funds \$3,837,047.
—Life & Annuity Funds \$17,567,591.
—Sinking Fund Account \$38,230.
\$23,970,367.

Revenue Fire Branch \$2,381,456
Life and Annuity 2,141,583
Branches 337,239
Revenue Marine Department 478,940
Other Receipts 25,339,228

The Accumulative Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and, by
Act of Parliament are set aside to
meet the claims under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Agents.

**PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY
LIMITED.**

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS
8.30 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.

SUNDAYS
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
6.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

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Extra Car at 12 midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings,
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Season and picnic tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
time stated in the Company's time tables,
but not for special cars, may be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
No Season ticket will be issued until
payment thereof has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheque or Compostre order
representing Bank Notes.

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Steam and Motor Vessels,
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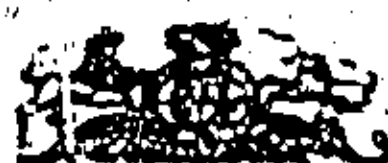
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Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to

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Hongkong, April 11, 1912.



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DRY GINGER-ALE.**

FRAGRANT, AROMATIC, DRY.

Its "Dryness" is a feature which has helped to give
this drink the popularity it so well deserves.

PINTS \$1.20 Per Dozen.

SPLITS 70 cts. "

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Estimates furnished on application.

Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

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Central Location.

All Electric Tram Pass Entrance,
Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting,
European Baths and Sanitary Fixings,
Hot and Cold Water System throughout.

Best of Food and Service.

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General Managers.

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TERMS VERY MODERATE

Consultation free.

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BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
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GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 37 1/2 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

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THE HONGKONG HOTEL

AND

GRILL ROOM

J. H. TAGGART

MANAGER.

PEAK HOTEL.

ADAMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.

Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 140 feet above Sea Level.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESIDENTIAL AND TOURIST HOTEL.

Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies

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P. O. PEUSTER

Manager.

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"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

THE WAR.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

**THE ROUT OF THE
ZEPPELINS.**

London, Oct. 22.

The rout of the Zeppelins in
France is welcomed enthusiastically,
as the final failure of the Zeppelins,
but there is an intensified outcry in
some papers at the silence of Lon-
don's guns on Friday. Other papers,
however, while echoing the demand
for an explanation, point out that
the Zeppelins may have been trying
to discover the strength of the new
artillery defences against the Gotha
machines and the authorities, per-
haps, wisely did not disclose them.
Moreover, it is known that many
aeroplanes ascended, though the
authorities are silent as to the part
they played in scattering the Zep-
pelins and deflecting them from their
course. It is known that at least
one Zeppelin was hit, in the pro-
vinces, where the gunfire was con-
siderable, and was left in a disabled
condition by three Zeppelins, which
apparently returned across Holland,
where they were shelled.

BRITISH OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

REPRISALS BEING TAKEN.

London, Oct. 22.

In the House of Commons, Mr.
Cave, the Home Secretary, stated
that the air raid on October 19 was
apparently carried out by ten or
more Zeppelins, of which five failed
entirely to reach their objectives,
leaving the country without causing
any material damage. Of five that
came near London, four failed to
penetrate the defences and a fifth
drifted over London, with its engines
cut off, dropping three bombs. Our
aeroplanes ascended, but the atmo-
spheric conditions were most un-
favourable, and they were unable to
bring the raiders into action. How-
ever, four Zeppelins were accounted
for by the French forces—(cheers)—
and information regarding the others
was awaited.

Mr. Cave said the greatest pos-
sible credit was due to the French
airmen and the French anti-aircraft
service for their splendid perform-
ance—(cheers)—but in justice to the
British anti-aircraft service it should
be remembered that the Zeppelins
flew over France in daylight and at
a lower altitude than they flew over
England.

He added that the Government
had already announced its intention
of bombing German towns until an
end was put to such cold-blooded
attempts on the civil population in
England. Two such British attacks
had been already made. The House
might be assured that the process
would continue until this purpose was
attained.

GERMAN REPORT.

London, Oct. 22.

A German official message states:
One of our naval airship squadrons,
on Friday night, was specially suc-
cessful in an attack on London.
Manchester, Birmingham, Notting-
ham, Derby, Lowestoft, Hull,
Grimsby, Norwich and Mappleton.

Afterwards when returning, owing
to a dense mist and an adverse wind,
four airships crossed the French
battle zone where, according to a
French report, they were shot or
forced down.

Details as to the fate of these
vessels are not yet available.

**KING AND QUEEN VISIT BOMBED
AREA.**

London, Oct. 22.

The King and Queen visited the
bombed area of London yesterday.
They were accompanied by the
Prince of Wales and the Princess
Mary.

**HOW A ZEPPELIN WAS CAPTURED
INTACT.**

Paris, Oct. 22.

A metallurgical worker, who was
out shooting when the L.49 de-
scended intact at Bourbonne,
graphically describes how he espied
the airship surrounded by a cluster
of French aeroplanes, pelting their
machine-gun fire at the Zeppelin
which was flying very slowly and
very low. Suddenly, it settled above
some clumps of trees and the crew
of 19 landed and paraded. The
Commander fired into the envelope
of the balloon and the metallurgist,
who was 80 yards distant, realising
the destructive intention, shouted
"Stop! or I fire." The Commander
thereupon threw down his pistol and
put his hands up and "Kamerad."
The metallurgist kept his rifle pointed
until the crew were made prisoners.

Another air ship passing the spot
attempted to assist the prostrate
Zeppelin but was driven off.

**ANOTHER ANGLO-FRENCH
ATTACK.**

London, Oct. 22.

A French communiqué states:—
We attacked this morning, in
Belgium, on the left of the British
Army, on a front of a kilometre.

We captured all our objectives and
appreciably progressed to the north
of Veldhoek, and took some prisoners.

Our scouts penetrated the enemy's
line at various points to the south-
west of St. Quentin, near Minne-
jean Farm, Pantheon, and in the region of
Tabure.

The artillery duel continued very
lively on the entire Aisne Front.

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG'S REPORT.

"LOCAL ATTACKS."

London, Oct. 22.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports:—

Early this morning we carried out
local attacks astride the Ypres-Staden
railway. The French co-operated on
our left.

Progress is reported to be satis-
factory.

GERMAN REPORT.

A German official message states:
There has been most intense artil-
lery activity all night long between
South Hohst-Wood and the Ypres-
Comine canal. It increased to
drum fire this morning.

The French and British attacked
between Draubank and Poelcapelle.

NAVAL AIRCRAFT ACTIVITY.

Paris, Oct. 22.

The Admiralty announces:—
Our naval aircraft yesterday
afternoon, bombed Vlissegam and
Houtave aerodromes. The bombs
appeared to burst accurately.

Every aircraft attacked our bomb-
ing machines and we shot down two.
All our machines returned.

Five of our scouts, during an
offensive on reconnaissance patrol,
engaged 20 hostile scouts. Destroyed
two and drove down two. One of
our pilots is missing.

**GREAT EXPLOSION IN AUSTRIAN
MUNITION WORKS.**

Zurich, Oct. 22.

An interpolation in the Research
revealed the fact that the great ex-
plosion, in August, in the munition
works at Steinfield, was due to the
spontaneous combustion of stored
ammunition.

There was immense damage and 20
soldiers were killed and 130 others
were injured.

(Continued on Page 2)



Hughes & Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General Produce
Brokers and Commission
Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used
Bentley's
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A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
"MEXICO" HONGKONG.

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The Underigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned), on

SATURDAY,

the 27th October, 1917, at 10.45 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

Comprising:
Dress Materials including Blue and White Serge (good quality), Prints, Holland, White Linen, Drill, Flannel, Flannel, &c., &c., Counterpanes, White Blankets, Handkerchiefs, Boys' Suits, Towels, Toilet Soap, Perfumery, White Lace Curtains, &c.

Suit Cases and a few pairs Gent's Boots and Shoes.

TERMS:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers,
Hongkong, Oct. 22, 1917. 2219

PATELL & CO.

ORIENTAL PRODUCE
EXPORTERS,
SILK MERCHANTS,
COMMISSION AGENTS.

Agencies in

NEW YORK,

SAN FRANCISCO, U.S.A.

Branches in

CANTON,

SHANGHAI,

YOKOHAMA,

BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE: King's Buildings
HONGKONG.

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

MADE

TO
ORDER



CHERRY & CO.,
PEDDER STREET,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

Telephone No. 491.
Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

SILIMPOPON (SEBATTIK) COAL

The Underigned having been appointed Agents for the COWI HARBOR COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote prices for best quality SILIMPOPON COAL delivered to Banks at SEBATTIK or HANDEKAN (British North Borneo).

SILIMPOPON COAL compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or HANDEKAN exclusively for SILIMPOPON COAL (either cargo or bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Metakik Steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 ft. 6 in. (at low water Spring Tides).

Charts of Sibutu Bay (Sebattik Harbour), Prices and all other information concerning the Port can be obtained on application to the Agent.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD.,
Agents, Cowi Harbour Co.
Singapore, Malacca.

TO LET

TO LET.

OFFICES in King's Buildings.
HOUSES in Morison Terrace and Broadwood Terrace.
HOUSES on Shamien, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.

No. 4 "BASILEA," Lytleton Road, 4 Roomed House with Servants' Quarters.
Apply to—
Messrs. LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS, Chartered Bank Building, Hongkong, August 25, 1917. 2067

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE ENTRY, four very desirable SHOPS situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.
For rent and other particulars apply to the Manager, Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd., 48 Connaught Road Central, Hongkong, August 2, 1917. 2003

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon. Four roomed house in Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, August 22, 1917.

INTIMATIONS

WANTED.

YOUNG MAN with good experience as STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST wanted by Shipping Firm.
Apply—
Box 450.
C/o "The China Mail" Office, Hongkong, Oct. 23, 1917. 1897

MASSAGE.

MR. RONDA.
Trained male Masseuse.
Ten years experience.
Formerly of Tokyo Military Hospital.
WILL VISIT PATIENTS' RESIDENCES IF PREPARED.
No. 218, Queen's Road East.

RAMSEY & CO.

TYPEWRITER DEALERS & REPAIRERS.
12, Ice House Street.

KOWLOON BRANCH
No. 32, Nathan Road.

NEW BICYCLES FOR HIRE.
We undertake to store cycles, including repairs. 2206

METALS

of all kinds, especially for shipbuilding and engineering works. Largest and best assorted stock in the Colony.

SINGON & CO.

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HING LUNG ST. Phone 512.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

HIGH CLASS

PIANOS FOR

SALE OR

HIRE.

CASH OR

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TUNING & REPAIRING—

A SPECIALITY.

16, Des Vaux Road. TEL. 1322.



LONDON NEWS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, August 29.

BOISTEROUS AUGUST.

August is going out like a lion indeed. Corn crops are lying flat and orchards are strewn with a rich waste of windfall apples and plums. A choppy succession of sunny periods and rain storms has given way to a raging gale and the signs all point to a heavy addition of rain to be superimposed on the downpour for the month that has outlasted any similar period for dampness for sixty years. I think it was Byron who said the English winter ended in July and began again in August.

The weatherwise are now predicting that we are to have an exceptionally bad winter—hence the cheery note on which I begin my extended—October 15th—the merchants declare they are so many thousands of tons behind the orders on their books that they cannot complete them in the time. Many people say they will be in desperate plight unless they can get their orders completed soon, and as the country districts are competing with the town for supplies, and munition works are drawing heavily on the pits set aside for the London supply, the outlook is none too cheerful. The Coal Controller advises people to use gas as much as possible, but this advice has been received with derision, for the gas companies are overburdened with work and cannot undertake new orders without indefinite delays. Last winter was bad enough, and we look forward with interest, not unmixed with anxiety, to see whether coal rationing will relieve our household cares in the coming cold season.

The Food Controller also is coping in for criticism, for he is relying on local committees for carrying out the rationing of foodstuffs, and the local authorities have promptly appointed committees on which the retail grocers, butchers and others are heavily represented. This has led to a great outcry against the "profiteers" packing the committees and safeguarding their own interests to the detriment of the wives and families of the men who are fighting. It is but natural that there should be this outcry, for many trades have exploited the public shamelessly in the past three years. For example, a small but flagrant example—you cannot buy a whole packet of matches to-day. The retailers declare you cannot have more than two small boxes at a time, because they cannot get supplies. Messrs. Bryant and May, the big manufacturers, put the onus on the wholesale dealers, who are cornering supplies. That firm sell their matches for retail at 7½d. a dozen but the dealers charge the retailers 1/1 and upwards, and in many districts the customer has to be content with two small boxes at three halfpence each. That is but a sample of the way the householders are being fleeced, and yet officialdom is mostly inactive.

I went into a tobacconist's shop yesterday and asked for a box of matches. He said he could only offer me one sort, and he added that they would not strike. They looked like matches, and they sold as matches, but strike they would not, on the box or off it.

At the end of this bread will be fixed at 9d. a lb. loaf, with the aid of a State subsidy, and meat will soon be fixed without such aid. Sugar tickets are coming into operation in October; jam, marmalade and margarine prices are to be fixed and butter also will be controlled. So we are more and more coming under the paternal management of the Government. Tax will also be controlled, and there is great alarm over a shortage. China tea has soared upwards and a famine is at it. The Government has been accused of having been too lenient to the Chinese in the past, and now it is too late to help the British consumer.

THE AMERICAN INVASION.

London has been taken by storm by the first contingents of the American army to land on these shores, and right royally have the visitors been received. I saw a big contingent reach the town on Sunday and within an hour they seemed to have monopolised the taxis and the girls of London. They, at any rate, cannot assert with truth that the English have been distant in responding to their advances. Headquarters have been established for them in the Strand, and that cosmopolitan thoroughfare is teeming with them at all hours. They have rather cut out, for the moment, the home-bred and overseas brand of warrior, and some jealousy is discernible over the feminine interest in the latest imported article.

The latest arrival, over whom there is much official secrecy, is Admiral Mayo, the American Navy chief. General Pershing, their military commander-in-chief, is installed in France and already has made his plans for communications, hospitals and so forth, combining his own notions with the best points of the British and French systems.

SQUABLING SOCIALISTS.

We have a joyful circus proceeding this week—the international conference of Socialists to decide whether they should send delegates to Stockholm to discuss with German and Russian delegates the desirability of arranging peace terms. As you will have heard, our own Labour men first of all resolved to send delegates by a majority of over a million, after assurances from Mr. Arthur Henderson that led to his resignation from the Cabinet. Then the redoubtable Sailors and Firemen's Union got busy with a counter conference and reduced the majority to a beggarly 3,000. Since then it is clear that another vote would wipe the majority out altogether. The Government have announced that passports will not be granted, and the seamen announce that no ships shall sail with pacifist delegates aboard. So these things may account for the fact that this week's conference has talked a lot in secret—and apparently come to no conclusion worth mentioning. It is funny, by the way, to observe these advocates of open diplomacy conducting their discussions on international affairs behind closed doors and with every precaution against the public knowing the nature of their deliberations.

The Belgians gave them a lead, however, by declaring against the Stockholm conference, and the majority of French Socialists took the same line. The Americans, in harmony with the President's declaration that peace cannot be made with the Hohenzollerns, whose pledges are worthless, declined to have anything to do with peace talk. Altogether pacifist ramblings are the amusement only of the minority rump of the various countries. I am convinced that if a general election took place to-morrow the Independent Labour Party, led by Ramsay MacDonald and Philip Snowden, would not get one of their candidates elected.

Moreover, the real labour man, like Will Thorne or Will Crooks, is all for driving the war to a victorious conclusion. He has no illusions about the real origin of the conflict and he wastes no time muttering copy book headings, and moral axioms. These things are left for the idle-glove Socialists, the men who never worked, but have fattened pretty well on mischief-making and agitation. MacDonald and Snowden are representatives of this class. Their noisy participation in these conferences robs the discussions of any claim to represent the real voice of labour. There is a bogus bourgeois air about the whole proceedings, and consideration of them tends to ribald laughter.

MAGYAR VERSUS GERMAN.

I hear from Hungary that a widespread movement is afoot there to stem the tide of German influence. It appears to have plenty of money, and is backed by some who have played a great part in affairs in the past. The outcry is solely against German domination in Austria-Hungary and has at present no connection with the question of peace or war. But it is worth noting, in these troublous times, for it betrays all the future ambitions of Germany. These are unhappy days for the advocates of autocratic rule, for the war has shaken the mind of many

nations into a conception of the dangers of such predominance of certain castes. On every hand are to be seen signs of the advance of democratic ideals, and after the war the full fruition will come in a measure that cannot be realised at this juncture.

RELIGIOUS FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA.

A big scheme of colonisation for Belgians in British Columbia is being prepared, and if it prospers it will extend also to the adjacent American states of Washington and Oregon. Holland has a million and a half of very poor Belgians still a burden on the country and on private benevolence. Many of them were formerly engaged in horticulture on the principles of intensive culture. So the proposal is to offer them horticultural opportunities in fruit farms, small mixed farms, flux growing homesteads and on best root culture. There will be several local colonies, each on the co-operative plan, and the general association will supply the capital for the purchase of land.

COLD LONDON.

Many overseas warriors have written to the papers denouncing the reserve and coolness of the English people among whom they have been for months of training and short periods of leave. They declare that in spite of the Y.M.C.A. and other organisations, there is nothing for them to do but amuse themselves with street harpies and the public houses while their souls are yearning to be admitted to decent houses and talk to people on their own level in hospitality and freedom. The answer is, of course, that the reserve of the English is not coldness, but shyness, and the task is a huge one of bringing visitor and home-dweller together. I have seen scores of letters from people eager to offer hospitality to these new fellows from the dominions overseas, but condemning the lack of organisation and the conventions that stand between them and their desires. So strong is this feeling that there appears a likelihood that something will be done to meet the need. Some local efforts have already been made to bring soldiers into social relationship with decent women in clubs and homes and as a result several English girls are to marry Australians and go out to their new homes when the war is over.

In spite of the restricted hours for liquor selling, many men get too much in the limited time at their disposal, and the potent lubricants of the metropolis are too much for many of them. "One of them, court-martialed the other day, exclaimed indignantly when it was suggested that he was drunk on a recent evening: 'All that I had to drink that evening was five gins and vermouth.' London gin is, however, a speciality of the town. In the seventeenth century our distillers learned the art from the Dutch and soon the fame of the potency of the product of the Thames distilleries rivalled those of the Scheldt. For years it was hawked in the streets and sold like milk, until the scandal grew so great that alcohol came under State restraint. Fashionable people and dandies used to drink it until, at the close of the French wars, brandy came to displace it, and the production of soda water introduced the vogue of the B. and S. In the eighties came whisky drinking, stimulated by the doctors who professed to find in it medicinal qualities that gave excuses to the weakness of men. But it is clear from the testimony of these troubled warriors of to-day that gin has virtues still outside the circles frequented by washerwomen and monthly nurses.

CAN YOU THREAD A NEEDLE

Holding The Thread An Inch From The End? Not To Be Able To Do This Is A Sign Of An Overwrought Nervous Condition

THERE is only one way to correct this. You must reach the cause of the trouble. Just because your hand trembles it does not follow that the trouble lies directly in the nerves of the hand. The body is full of what is known as "sympathetic nerves." Many persons are not aware that such nerves exist. They do not know that nothing goes on in any part of the body that every other part does not instantly "know." The closeness of this sympathy is familiarly illustrated by headaches, indigestion, rheumatism, neuralgia, etc., when the part that hurts may not be the seat of the trouble at all. Almost every case of sleeplessness, nervousness, even dyspepsia, is a "sympathetic strike" by brain, nerves, and stomach, induced by the lowering of the general health. In cases of this kind nothing is more grateful than the help and strengthening powers of a remarkable discovery called Sargol. Sargol Tablets are a careful combination of valuable nerve and strength feeding elements that act to reach and revitalize with strengthening power the entire system. Their action is quick and unmistakable. Try Sargol Tablets today. Make the test for yourself and see if this is not so. S. S. Nelson & Co., Ltd., The Victoria Dispensary, The Pharmacy, Queen's Dispensary, The Edward Dispensary and other reliable chemists in Hongkong sell them.

INTIMATIONS

We Save You on Freight.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

IS

THE ONLY FIRM

IN THE UNITED STATES

having a sufficient volume of

TRANS-PACIFIC BUSINESS TO SHIP

A CARLOAD OF 30,000 POUNDS

EVERY OTHER DAY.

On shipments to the Orient we

enjoy a low carload export rate, which

is entirely on a weight basis. This

low rate covers both rail and ocean

haul from Chicago to Yokohama, Kobe,

Moji, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hongkong,

and Manila, the distributing points of

the Far East. By way of these trans-

shipping points we, here in Chicago,

can take out through bills of lading

to practically all the ports of the

Far East.

BUY OF US AND GET THE BENEFIT OF THIS RATE.

The Signature.

To distinguish the original and genuine Worcestershire Sauce from the many imitations, see that the signature of LEA & PERRINS appears in White across the Red label on every bottle.

No other sauce has such an exquisitely delicate flavour, or such a reputation among discriminating people in every part of the world.

Lea & Perrins

THE EVER POPULAR HOUSEHOLD REMEDY

Which has now borne the Stamp of Public Approval for

OVER FORTY YEARS.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT

PLEASANT TO TAKE.

REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING.

IT IS VERY BENEFICIAL IN ALL CASES

OF

Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation,

Errors in Diet—Eating or Drinking, Thirst,

Giddiness, Rheumatic or Gouty Poison,

Feverish Cold, with High Temperature

and Quick Pulse, and Feverish Conditions

generally. It is everything you could wish


as a simple and Natural Health-giving

Agent.

Prepared only by

J. C. ENO, Ltd., Fruit Salt Works, London, England.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND GROCERS EVERYWHERE.



WATSON'S
OLD
BROWN BRANDY
E
QUALITY.
25 YEARS IN WOOD.
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
TELEPHONE No. 616.

Today's Advertisements

TO LET.
In Hongkong, 2 LARGE ROOMS at No. 10, Arthur Road.
Apply same address.
Hongkong, Oct. 23, 1917. 2220

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

WEDNESDAY,
the 31st October, 1917, commencing at 5 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 6, Des Vaux Road, Corner of, Lee House Street.

A FINE COLLECTION OF
BRITISH COLONIAL STAMPS,
Comprising—

Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Barbados, British Bechuanaland, Bermuda, British South Africa, British Columbia, British East Africa, British Guiana, Ceylon, Falkland Islands, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Grenada, Grouland, India, Malta, Mauritius, Natal, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, New South Wales, Niger Coast Protectorate, North Borneo, Northern Nigeria, Orange River Colony.
etc., etc., etc.

Every stamp guaranteed as perfectly genuine.

(Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms—Cash.

On view 30th inst. from 2 p.m. and day of sale.

HUGHES & HUGHES,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Oct. 23, 1917. 2222

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "RANEE" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous (Goods of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence, unless otherwise stated, delivery may be obtained).

Goods not cleared by the 25th instant, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case where over.

Bill of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

Hongkong, Oct. 23, 1917. 2221

THE CALENDAR.

MEMO. FOR TO-DAY.

9 p.m.—Meeting of the Church of England Men's Society in St. Paul's College.

MEMO. FOR TO-MORROW.

Queen of Spain's birthday (1887).
4 p.m.—Audition at Theatre Royal for "Pinkie and the Fairies."

General Memoranda.

SATURDAY, Oct. 27.
10.45 a.m.—Auction of Miscellaneous Goods (Dress Materials, Boots and Shoes, etc.) at Messrs. Hughes and Hughes.

Cricket Match on the H. K. C. C. Ground, Club v. University.

2.30 p.m.—Opening Cruise of the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club.

3.15 p.m.—Gymkhana Meeting at Happy Valley.

MONDAY, Oct. 29.
Hongkong Stock Exchange Settlement Day.

TUESDAY, Oct. 30.
4.15 p.m.—Full Moon.

SATURDAY, Nov. 3.
1 p.m.—Ministering Children's League Sale of Work and Entertainment.

MONDAY, Nov. 5.
Anniversary of the Gunpowder Plot.

TUESDAY, Nov. 6.
Election Day in the U.S.A.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11.
King of Italy's birthday (1869).

MONDAY, Nov. 13.
General Holiday.

BIRTHS.

ARTHUR—At "Edgely" No. 10, Peak, on October 22nd, to Mr. and Mrs. T. ARTHUR, a daughter.

FRASER—At Peking, on 8th October, 1917, the wife of DAVID FRASER, of a son.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, October 23, 1917.

RUSSIAN PEACE DEMANDS.

ONE of the cables we publish to-day, gives what is described as "the Russian Peace demands" which the Minister of Labour will put forward when he attends the forthcoming inter-Allied Conference in Paris. It is not clear from the wording of the telegram that these demands represent the views of the new Russian Government, or the majority of the Ministry, though unless they do, we cannot see how they can be brought before the Allied Conference. Few of the proposals made can elicit much support. "A free and unimpaired plebiscite with regard to Alsace-Lorraine and Italia irredenta" is the first proposal made. It can only have been made in sheer ignorance of the policy which has been pursued by Germany in the provinces stolen from France, and the policy of Austria in the territory fished from Italy. The policy of both these enemy Powers has been to acquire a predominating national influence in the respective territories by encouraging the immigration of their nationals and making it very unpleasant for the original inhabitants to remain. Neither is the case of Alsace-Lorraine nor in Trentino and Italia has this policy of Teutonizing the territories wholly succeeded, and it may be that, even now, a plebiscite would give the territory in each case to its original owners. But neither France nor Italy would be justified in accepting the risk. Now that they are in the war the recovery of lost territory is a supreme object, because in both cases there can be no thought of permanent peace until that object is achieved. "A free and unimpaired plebiscite" is a Utopian idea. Russia might as well say that the future of the islands of Oesel and Dago shall be determined in the same way after the Germans have driven from the territory half the original population and Prussianized it by a steady flow of State-supported immigration. "The restoration of Belgium, Serbia and Montenegro, with compensation to be paid from an international fund," is letting off the enemies of public law and order much too lightly; the compensation due must be paid by the Powers who are responsible for the grievous injury those countries have suffered. As to the restitution to Germany of all her colonies, that condition is as unacceptable as the others. The Colonies of which the British, the French, Belgians and Japanese have deprived Germany will never revert to German dominion, though it does not necessarily follow that they will be attached hitherforth to the

dominions of the conquering Powers.

"The neutralisation of all Straits leading to inner seas, including the Suez Canal and the Panama Canal"—(there is no mention of the Kiel Canal)—is perhaps a possibility when swords are beaten into ploughshares, and when "battle flags are furled in the Parliament of Man, and the federation of the world"—but the war has brought into being enormous fleets and we are not likely to see them all sent by common consent to the bottom of the ocean when the war is over. In time of peace all ships are allowed passage through the Suez Canal, and so long as there remains the remotest possibility of an aggressive and lawless Power like Germany treating the neutrality of these Canals as Germany treated the neutrality of Belgium, the status quo ante bellum cannot be materially changed. The whole set of terms bears the Prussian stamp, and we doubt if any one of them at the present time will command any support in the forthcoming inter-Allied Conference.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Exchange rose twice to-day, at half-past eleven to 2/8, and again at half-past-two to 2/8½. There was no further change.

The hearing of the case in which Kwong Fei, alias Kwong Tuk Kung, is charged with demanding money, with menaces, was resumed this morning, before Mr. Justice Gompertz. The question of duplicity in the indictment was again argued at some length after which the case was adjourned until to-morrow.

To-morrow is being observed as a half-holiday throughout America and also in the Philippines. The President, by proclamation, has designated October 24th Liberty Day. Organisations cooperating in the Liberty Loan campaign are requested to encourage patriotic demonstrations and to promote the success of the Liberty Loan, subscriptions for which close on the 27th inst.

Second Lieutenant A. F. Deane, whose death in action we announced yesterday, arrived home from the East in 1916 and after training there went to France in April 1917. He received his commission in the 167th Company, of the Machine Gun Corps and news that he had been killed in action. He was a keen cricketer and Rugby player and was a sportsman of the best type. He devoted a lot of his time to learning Chinese and Japanese and took a great interest in the customs of countries in which his lot had been cast. His many friends in Hongkong, Kobe and Shanghai will grieve his loss. The flag of Taikoo were put at half-mast yesterday as a sign of respect for him and for Lieut. F. H. Robinson.

CANTON AND THE NORTHERN RELIEF FUND.

UNABLE TO HELP.

The following paragraph is taken from a Peking contemporary—

Gen. Chen Ping-kun, Tuchen of Kuangtung, in reply to the request of ex-Premier Hsin Hsin-lin for relief for the poor food sufferers says that all old uniforms of the troops have been sold and there is nothing he can do for them. Some of the Chinese papers regard this flat refusal of Chen to assist food sufferers as showing the intense hatred between north and south and that there can never be any unity unless the differences are solved by swords, just as the north American States once settled their political disputes by force of arms.

"OUR DAY."

LADY MAY ROSE FUND.

Subscriptions already acknowledged \$12,215.44 220

"A Syndicate" 300.00

Collected by Miss Stedman 8.00

\$12,223.44 220

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

Approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 20th October.

Receipts Aggregate \$12,223.44 220

Receipts for week 22 weeks \$12,223.44 220

This year 12,051 271,393

Last year 12,051 271,393

Decrease 338 67,040

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SECOND READING OF THE BUDGET.

The chief business at the Legislative Council this afternoon was the second reading of the Budget.

The Hon. Mr. POLLOCK said, "Sir, I have been asked by my Unofficial Colleagues on the Council to speak on their behalf on the subject of this Bill. In the first place we desire to congratulate Your Excellency and the Colony upon the favourable nature of the Revenue figures which you have been able to lay before us, and to express our satisfaction with the fact that the Government is turning its attention to the compilation of trade Statistics. Before dealing with items in this year's Budget, I propose to occupy the attention of the Council for the few minutes by pointing out that there are certain matters, referred to by Unofficial Members, in their Budget speeches, a year ago, which are still unremedied, namely—

(1.) The improvement of the lunatic asylum, which we repeat is highly creditable to the Colony. (2.) The malodorous state of the foreshore on Praya East which tends rapidly to get worse. In connection with this foreshore we would submit two suggestions. 1st, that the power of the Naval and Military authorities to drain into the Harbour, unsewered apparently by any municipal legislation (see section 4 of the Public Health Ordinance 1903) ought to be taken away, and secondly that, not only in the interests of those living in and passing along the Praya East, but also in the interests of the health of the boat-people themselves, those boat-people ought to be restrained by legislation from digging in the fetid mud on the foreshore of Praya East for shell-fish or other things.

(3.) Next, we would suggest that there is still room for improvement in the methods adopted in searching Chinese passengers entering or leaving the Colony, and more particularly in regard to attempts by searchers to squeeze money out of such passengers.

4. Passing on to the subject of Education, we would again emphasize the necessity for the better teaching of English to Chinese boys, and would urge that more attention be paid to English and less to a multitude of other subjects, and that, if possible, two sides to a school be established, one side a Commercial side, and the other a University side, for we think that there is too great a tendency to educate Chinese boys as if their ultimate educational destiny must necessarily be the University.

5. Before passing away from the subject dealt with in last year's Budget, we would once more urge the Hongkong Government to press upon the Chinese Authorities the necessity for fulfilling their agreement to link up the Kowloon Canton Railway with the Railway, under construction, from Canton to Hankow.

Turning now to the Budget for 1918, our main criticisms are not unnaturally directed to the important Department of Public Works, and we should like to know—

1. Why no provision has been made for the erection of a screen wall near the Southern entrance to the Harbour of Refuge, at Yau-mat. In this connection it will be remembered that, in the typhoon of August of this year, considerable damage was done to boats and piers inside that Harbour of Refuge, by reason of waves rolling through that entrance.

2. Why no provision has been made for the erection of a serviceable and rightly roof to the Queen's Statue Wharf?

3. Why there is no clock on the station tower at Kowloon?

4. What steps are being taken, and when they are likely to be completed, for linking up Nathan Road, Kowloon, with Coronation Road?

5. Why the programme for training nullahs, a step which is so valuable for the diminution of malaria, is so much smaller for 1918 than for 1917?

6. Whether it would not be practicable to provide better class-room accommodation for the boys at Haiying pun school?

7. Whether it would not be possible to provide for more effective Police supervision at Yau-mat and in the neighbourhood?

8. Whether in view of the considerable sum of money to be expended on the new Imports and Exports Office it would not be practicable to have that Office erected in a more central position than the proposed site at a large sum of money to be expended on this building, it appears to be most desirable that the site selected should be as convenient as possible and easily accessible for the principal merchandise and goods.

Before concluding we should like to add that, in rainy weather, residents frequently experience considerable inconvenience and annoyance from the fact that the public chair-coolies stop at home instead of turning out and attending to the requirements of the public. This is a matter which we commend to the notice of the Police in the hope that some remedy may be found. We presume that the responsible parties are under Bond to the Government, and we suggest that the terms of that Bond ought to be made wide enough to impose some penalty for the inconvenience complained of.

The Hon. Mr. W. CHATHAM, C.M.G., replied briefly to the Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK's questions.

His EXCELLENCY also briefly replied to the questions.

The Bill then passed its final stage.

RETIREMENT OF MR. WEI YUK, C.M.G.

TRIBUTE TO HIS SERVICES BY THE GOVERNOR.

Prior to proceeding with the business of the Legislative Council meeting, this afternoon, His Excellency THE GOVERNOR said:—Gentlemen, I regret, at the last meeting of the Council I overlooked the fact that it was the last Council on which Mr. Wei Yuk would sit. It was laid down in 1913, by the Secretary of State for the Colonies that the unofficial members of this Council, other than members nominated by the Chamber of Commerce and the Justices of the Peace, should not be re-appointed for more than one period of service. When Mr. Wei Yuk of third term of service expired, in 1914, an exception, at my urgent request, was made in his favour and he was appointed for a term of three years. He was unwilling to serve longer, owing to advancing age, and to a very laudable desire not to stand longer in the way of younger men. His public services began, however, long before he became a member of this Council. He was one of the public-spirited Chinese who instituted the Tung Wah Hospital and Po Leung Kuk in their present form and made them the valuable institutions they have become. Particularly has he always identified himself with the cause of law and order. Thus he has always identified himself with the District Watchmen's Force. The full value of his services is only known to the five Registrars-General whom he has assisted, and to myself, to whom as C.S.P. he rendered services which I shall never forget and for which I shall always be grateful. He has ever been a man of action who liked always to get things done rather than to talk about them on this Council. Since the outbreak of War his energy and experience have been invaluable in connection with the Chinese contingent of the Police Reserve, and the enthusiasm of the Chinese in this direction has been largely due to his initiative. His valuable services have been recognised by His Majesty the King by the bestowal of the Companionship of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, and although we now take leave of him I rejoice to know that his help and assistance to this Colony will be continued in the District Watchmen's Committee. On behalf of this Council I beg to tender you our profound respect and esteem and, may I add, the expression of my own personal and affectionate regard. (Applause.) The Hon. Mr. POLLOCK also paid a graceful tribute to the retiring member of the Council and on behalf of his colleagues, wished him continued health and prosperity.

Mr. Wei Yuk suitably replied and then retired after shaking hands with His Excellency.

THE NEW MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Mr. Ho Fook, who has been sworn in this afternoon as a member of the Legislative Council in succession to the Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G., was appointed a J.P. in 1892. He has been a member of District Watchmen Committee (1892-1911); member of Advisory Committee, Tung Wah Hospital; member of Court of Hongkong University (1912); Life member (1917); member of Council of Hongkong University (1914); member of Executive Committee, War Charities Fund; Vice-Chairman, Chinese General Chamber of Commerce (1915-16). He retired from the comradeship of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. in 1916 after 25 years' service.

In addition to his many other public relations, Mr. Ho Fook donated to the Hongkong University in 1918, \$50,000 for the building of the School of Physiology, and \$27,000 for the School of Chemistry, and presented to the Imperial Government an endowment in 1917, \$50,000 for the building of the School of Medicine, and in 1916, \$25,000 for the building of the School of Law.

THE MAGISTRACY.

THEFT OF ELECTRIC FITTINGS FROM PUBLIC GARDENS.

Mr. V. Sorby charged a marine hawker with the larceny of five electric fuse handles valued at \$3.50, the property of the Hongkong Electric Co.

It was stated that the fuse handles were a part of the fittings set up in the Public Gardens for the illuminations on "Our Day." Several of these had been stolen.

Defendant pleaded not guilty, stating that he bought them from a boy who brought them to his stall in Lascar Row. He paid ten cents for them. He brought a witness who corroborated his story.

His Worship sentenced the defendant to six weeks' hard labour.

A STABBING CASE.

A Chinese boy was charged before Mr. Wood this morning with assaulting another man with a knife with the intent to inflict a serious wound.

It was stated that the defendant intruded into complainant's garden yesterday. Complainant caught him and slapped him. Defendant then took out a pocket knife and stabbed complainant. The case was remanded.

THE INEVITABLE DEFENCE TO A LOTTERY CHARGE.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball this morning with the illegal possession of 22 San Piu lottery tickets.

Defendant pleaded guilty, stating that he had brought the tickets from Canton.

Mr. Leo d'Almeida, who appeared for the defence, asked His Worship not to punish defendant harshly, but in view of the fact that a public lottery was held in a public place in the Colony last week and the consequent automatic suspension of the gambling ordinance, he suggested that His Worship should take a lenient view of the whole affair.

His Worship stated that he knew nothing about the suspension of the gambling ordinance. They had received no instructions.

After evidence had been heard, His Worship imposed on defendant a fine of \$20.

FIGHTING IN KWANGTUNG.

News has reached the Colony to-day that there has been fighting for two days in the district of Poko, about twenty miles N.E. of Shik-lung, between the "independent" troops of Waichow and a force sent against them by the Canton Government. The battle appears to have been indecisive.

We learn that the instigator of the revolt at Waichow is Hung Sui Lun, who a couple of years ago was held in custody in Hongkong at the request of the Canton Authorities who desired his extradition. The case was fought at some length at the Magistracy and ultimately he was brought up at the Supreme Court on a writ of "habeas corpus" and discharged.

It is alleged that the Waichow revolt was really engineered by the Premier, as part of a scheme for preventing the Canton Government sending an expeditionary force to Hunan. The other part of the scheme is the financing of General Lung Chai Kwong to bring his forces from Hainan to Kweichow and march into Kwangsi.

BETTER CONDITIONS FOR SEAMEN.

In the House of Commons recently, Sir L. Chiozza Money, replying to Mr. H. L. Glynne, said:—I am glad to be able to say the arrangements have been made for greatly improved accommodation for the crew in the standard ships. The principle features are that the crew are berthed in the poop instead of the fore-castle; separate bunks or rooms are provided, each fitted with two berths; the messing arrangements are entirely separate from the sleeping accommodation; a smoking room is provided for general use and special arrangements are made for steam heating in the mess quarters. The floor and cubic space provided for the crew's accommodation is considerably in excess of the present statutory requirements.

SUNSHINE AND COMMON SENSE.

Don't doctor your blood for rheumatism. Use an external application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. In a few days it will get you up and on your feet. The balm's nature will restore the rich red blood to your veins and expand the system of this troublesome disease. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

TRAINING TIMES AND HANDICAP WEIGHTS.

Both courses were open this morning, with hurdles full out on the grass. The going was good, the turf probably a little faster than the sand.

The times taken were:—

GRASS: ELVAYON, Sutton, 5, 1 mile, 34.1.08; last 34.

ANTICIPATION, Freeman, 5, 1 mile, 36.1.13; last 36.2.04; last 32.3.

WARRIOR, boy, 5, 1 mile, 37.1.13.3; last 33.3.

CHOICE DAMELA, Gegg, 5, 1 mile, 37.2.17; last 37.2.32; last 36.3.

TITTLERHOUSE, Adams, 5, 1 mile, 37.2.11.3; last 37.2.

AUSTRALIAN CHIEF, Knoll, 5, 1 mile, 38.3.13.2; last 38.3.13.2.

TEMPER, Morrison, 5, 1 mile, 45.1.30; last 44.

FINCH, Curry, Sutton, 5, 1 mile, 39.1.17.2; last 39.

BEN BOIT (4), Knoll, and WHITEN IN (3), boy, 5, 1 mile, 42.4.12.04; last 42.4.12.04.

PHOENIX, boy, 5, 1 mile, 46.1.34.2; last 46.1.34.2.

CLOUDLANDS, boy, 5, 1 mile, 40.1.15.2.1.49; last 33.3.

THE HANDICAP WEIGHTS.

FIVE FURLONGS.

Anticipation 156

Ben Boit 153

Tittlerhouse 151

Whisper 151

Buchanan 151

First Violin 148

Tom Cobleigh 146

DISTANCE HANDICAP 1 MILE.

Pingwu Chief 154

Whisper 15

Green Elevator 25

Social Schemer 25

Billikin 40

Tom Cobleigh 45

Whisper 50

Tempe 60

Sabre 60

Sonyobara 65

Dumping 90

ONEY ROCK "A" CLASS.

Anticipation 157

Cloudlands 153

Tittlerhouse 152

Buchanan 150

Whisper 150

First Violin 147

Town Mouse 147

Tom Cobleigh 146

12 MILE "A" CLASS.

Windsor Dahlia 162

Australian Chief 158

Floughfield 157

Rex 153

Yid 152

Choice Dahlia 149

Ben Boit 149

Pingwu Chief 147

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

Orders issued by Mr. F. C. Jenkins, D.S.P. (R.).

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE GULF OF RIGA OPERATIONS.

BRITISH SUBMARINE TORPEDOES ENEMY DREADNAUGHT.

LONDON, Oct. 22. A Russian official message states: The German submarine after a bombardment by destroyers, lurched at Werdor Peninsula, on Sunday, and pressed back our advanced posts and occupied the western part of the Peninsula.

A British submarine, in the Gulf of Riga, launched two torpedoes at a German Dreadnaught but did not witness the result. The submarine subsequently attacked the enemy transports, blowing up one.

THE ABANDONED BASE.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 21. The abandoned base was completely dismantled and the Russian naval warships are now protecting the northern entrance to Moon Sound and the mouth of Gulf of Finland against fresh enemy attack.

During the operations in the Gulf of Riga, a submarine attacked the enemy fleet and fired two torpedoes at a Dreadnaught, but, being shelled and riddled with bullets by seaplanes, was compelled to submerge. On rising again, the occupants of the submarine saw clouds of smoke in the distance, presumably from the Dreadnaught and also from the fleet transports, one of which, the submarine torpedoed.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, Oct. 22. A German official message states: We took 1,200 prisoners at Dago Island.

MUTINY IN GERMAN ARMY.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 22. Reports from the Divia Front state that German prisoners admit a mutiny movement in the German Army owing to the prospect of a winter campaign. The mutineers were severely punished.

THE POPE'S PEACE PROPOSALS

NO BRITISH REPLY.

LONDON, Oct. 22. In the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour stated that there seemed no reason at present to add anything to the British acknowledgement of the Pope's peace proposals. Mr. King asked: Is not that a change of policy, in view of the statement that the Allies were considering a reply, jointly? Mr. Balfour did not reply.

RUSSIAN PEACE DEMANDS.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 22. The newspapers, with the exception of Maxim Gorky's organ, ridicule M. Skobelev's peace demands as childish prattle which might have been drawn up by Germany.

THE PROSECUTION OF GREEK EX-MINISTERS.

ATHENS, Oct. 22. The Chamber has voted in favour of the prosecution of the members of the Skouloudis Cabinet, including the ex-Premier, M. Gounaris.

RESCUE OF GERMAN RAIDER'S VICTIMS.

MELBOURNE, Oct. 22. The naval authorities announce the rescue of 48 men of the crews of the vessels sunk by the *Seydlitz*, who were marooned on Mopbia.

KAISER AND INTERRED SUBMARINE COMMANDER.

MADRID, Oct. 22. The newspaper *Imparcial* states, on good authority, that the Kaiser ordered the Commander of the submarine U. 293 to return to Cadix when it escaped.

BRITISH MERCHANT MARINERS LOST.

Sir Albert Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, today said in the House of Commons that 6,281 officers and crew of the British merchant service have perished during the war. This number includes the crew of the *Merchandise*, which was lost in the Gulf of Riga.

THE NORTH SEA CONVOY DISASTER.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

It appears that the North Sea convoy was attacked at six o'clock in the morning, 65 miles from the Scottish coast. The enemy came up stern as dawn was breaking and quickly sank the *Mary Rose* and put out of action the *Strongbow* which flew her flag and fired her guns until crippled.

A small British patrol vessel picked up 39 merchant seamen, under a heavy German fire. Four died after the rescue.

The bodies of four Norwegians were found in a small boat on Thursday. They had been killed by bullets proving that the Germans had shelled the small boats.

A Swedish probationer on the *Strongbow*, although he had a limb shattered, insisted on medically treating the wounded thus saving the lives of sixteen men.

SIX GERMAN WARSHIPS PARTICIPATED.

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 22. Two German cruisers and three torpedo boats participated in the destruction of the convoy.

They ruthlessly fired on the crowded life boats.

The Swedish and Norwegian newspapers bitterly denounce the German savagery.

DEMAND FOR AN ENQUIRY.

LONDON, Oct. 22. In the House, Commander, C. Bellairs R.N., demanded an enquiry, independently of the Admiralty, into the loss of the neutrals in the North Sea. He declared that the escort was obviously inadequate.

The Rt. Hon. J.T. Macnamara replied, that the Government was not prepared to institute such an enquiry, but a Naval inquiry had already been arranged.

BRITISH NATIONAL ECONOMY.

GREAT AUTUMN CAMPAIGN.

THE PREMIER AND PEACE.

LONDON, Oct. 22. The Premier and Mr. Bonar Law, this afternoon, launched the great Autumn campaign for national economy by addressing a representative gathering at the Albert Hall.

The audience included the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, General Smuts, various High Commissioners, the Chief Rabbi, Nonconformist Ministers and also the officials of the Treasury, the Post Office, the Savings Bank, Labour Organisations and the Salvation Army.

The building was packed and General Smuts had a specially hearty reception. The Premier, in appealing to everybody to assist in raising funds to finance the war said the cost was gigantic. The burden was heavy but Great Britain after the war would be a more valuable asset, not because she had extended her territory, but because the efficiency of her people and the security of her shores would be increased. (Cheers) Another salient fact was that most of our gigantic debt would be owed to ourselves. Although that did not always make a difference, still he thought it better that the debt should be in the family—(Laughter). The more Britain saved the more she could lend, and the more she lent the less she would owe to others, which was a very important factor in the national wealth.

After emphasising the harmfulness of individual extravagance, because it absorbed money, labour, material and energy essential to the progress of the war, the Premier proceeded: I am not going to predict when peace will come. No man in his sense would prolong the war an hour if there were an opportunity of a real, lasting peace. (Loud cheers). It must not be a peace which will be a prelude to a more devastating war.

THE IRON AND CONCRETE SHIP.

The first Norwegian iron and concrete ship was launched on the 20th August at the Porsgrund Cement Works in the presence of the Prime Minister, M. Kautland. This ship is built on an entirely new system, with the bottom upwards, in which extraordinary position the launching took place on a sort of underlying sledge, which glided out with the ship. When the water was reached the hull became detached from the sledge, and gradually sank up to a certain point, then subsequently slowly righted itself. This particular ship, which is of 200 tons burden, was built in two weeks, but the next will require only about half that time, as the original frame will be used for each subsequent ship of the same size. The casting of the hull takes only two days. It is intended to start the whole building of iron and concrete ships at Porsgrund, and to build 100 ships of 200 tons, and 100 ships of 1,000 tons, which will be completed in six weeks.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE ZEPPELIN FIASCO.

PARIS, Oct. 22. France is most delighted over the rout of the Zeppelin fleet.

At first it was believed that it was part of a gigantic double expedition to France and England, but the fact that there were no bombs aboard the Zeppelin brought down confirmed that the fleet was returning from England, having been caught in a fog and apparently exhausted of its supply of petrol, had drifted to the south-eastward, before the wind and found themselves over France, believing they were approaching their own base.

They were all sighted at daylight and the first victim of the gunfire, which vainly tried to escape by ascending to 18,000 feet, fell in flames at St. Clement with five mutilated bodies lying around, others being buried in the debris. Its consort, L.49 and L.50, were compelled by aeroplanes to descend at Bourbourg and Montigny-le-Roi respectively. The crew of the former, which was intact, was captured. The latter detached its destroyed car and descended with four men.

There is no news so far of the remnant of the scattered fleet.

HOW THEY FINISHED UP.

Apparently, the five Zeppelins captured and destroyed in France were part of a fleet of eleven, invaders of England which got lost in a fog and drifted over France. Three seem to have escaped, but the remainder were harried by gunfire and aeroplanes throughout France. One fell in flames at St. Clement; another was captured, intact, at Bourbourg, and a third was caught by a tree at Montigny-le-Roi and sixteen of the crew landed. The Zeppelin broke from the tree and disappeared with four of the crew and is believed to be lost. A fourth landed at Haragne Basses Alpes and a fifth passed Frejus at five in the afternoon and disappeared over the Mediterranean, drifting vertically.

THE BRITISH FRONT.

AERIAL BOMBARDMENTS.

LONDON, Oct. 22. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on the aviation activities states:—

Despite much mist our aeroplanes this afternoon, dropped a ton of bombs on a foundry and a railway junction ten miles to the north-westward of Saarbrücken, with very good results. Bombs were seen on the foundry and railway station and a big explosion occurred. Many scouts attacked our bombing squadrons. Four of the scouts were driven down. Photographs were also taken. All our machines returned except one.

Two hundred and thirty-eight bombs were dropped, on Saturday, on aerodromes at Contrecoeur and Roulers and also on Courtrai station and various billets and huts. One of the aerodromes at Roulers was bombed from a low height and one bomb blew to pieces a German machine on the ground, another fell through the centre of a hangar.

The enemy's personnel and machines on the ground were machine-gunned from our aeroplanes.

Our scouts, operating in the neighbourhood, meanwhile brought down seven machines which crashed to earth in full view of the aerodrome.

A ton of bombs was dropped during the night on Ingelmunster aerodrome and railway station and also on aerodromes at Courtrai where a direct hit was obtained on a machine endeavouring to leave the ground.

During the day, nine German machines were brought down and four were driven down. Three of ours are missing.

THE KAISER'S ARMY.

HAMMERED TO THE LIMITS OF ENDURANCE.

LONDON, Oct. 21. Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters states that day and night our gunners are mercilessly pounding the Germans with terrible effectiveness, from which it is evident, from many sources, that the artillery battle is forcing the enemy to make constant retreats owing to the demoralisation of his troops. A captured enemy officer's letter bitterly complained of the shelling of his own artillery, resulting in a "most unfavourable effect on our men who have been exposed for seven days to continuous heavy artillery fire." Another letter states that the English, in four days, smashed seven Divisions and says "yesterday, two Companies of infantry were buried." Another letter instances "Company, originally 140 strong, paraded a fortnight later, 18 strong, adding that it was the same with a whole regiment."

The bulk and the flower of the Kaiser's army is being hammered to the limits of human endurance.

General von Ardenne writes that he is profoundly concerned over the demoralisation of the German Army, facing the British, apprehending that it is the grim determination of the British to gain complete mastery of the Flanders ridge system.

DR. KUELMANN CONFERS WITH AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN STATESMEN.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 21. Dr. Kuelmann, the German Imperial Foreign Secretary, is conferring with Austrian and Hungarian statesmen at Budapest and Vienna.

THE NAVAL BATTLE AT OESSEL.

HELSINKI, Oct. 22.

The crews of two Russian torpedo-boats, which participated in the fight at Oessel, have arrived.

They declare that the fighting lasted, practically uninterrupted, from October 12th to the 17th, the Germans losing one Dreadnaught. One cruiser was sunk and another wrecked and four torpedo-boats were sunk and two disabled.

THE GENERAL SITUATION.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

A Russian naval communiqué states that the general situation in the Baltic is as follows:—The islands of Oesel and Moon were definitely in enemy hands. The operations at Dago were hampered by the marshes, and also because of the small garrison which was merely defending the coast batteries.

The naval base at Moon Sound, including the bulk of the warships, transports, etc., was transferred, most orderly, to a safer point at the mouth of the Gulf of Finland, despite enemy opposition.

M. KERENSKY'S APPEAL.

THE APATHY OF THE MASSES.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 21. M. Kerensky, in his speech at the opening of the Preliminary Parliament, declared in the name of Democracy, that although he was longing for peace, he would never capitulate to force.

The difficulties of governing at present were most painful, because he could not have recourse to measures outraging the ideas of equality and fraternity, therefore, he appealed to all parties and peoples to end the terrible anarchy which was more and more invading the State and was leading rapidly to an economic and financial crisis. The efforts of the Government so far had not availed against the apathy of the masses. The Army was only waiting for the Rear to do its duty in organising the work of production, especially in feeding the Army which was becoming more difficult daily.

RUSSIAN SOCIALISTS' IDEA OF PEACE TERMS.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 22.

The following are among the Russian peace demands which M. Skobelev, Minister of Labour, and the Council of Workmen and Soldiers Delegates, will put forward, when attending the inter-Allied Conference at Paris:—A free and uninfluenced plebiscite with regard to Alsace and Lorraine and Italy Irredenta.

The restoration of Belgium, Serbia and Montenegro, with compensation to be paid from an international fund. The restitution to Germany of all her Colonies.

The neutralisation of all Straits leading to inner seas, including the Suez Canal and the Panama Canal.

Disarmament on land and sea, and the creation of a system of Militia.

DEATH OF A FAMOUS BOXER.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.

The death is announced of Robert Fitzsimmons, the ex Heavyweight boxing champion, of pneumonia.

N.Y.K. CONTRACTS FOR 20 NEW SHIPS.

In order to meet the requirements of several expansion programmes, which will include the inauguration of at least three new overseas services, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha has signed contracts with the Yokohama Dock Company for the yearly construction of two ships, each of 8,000 tons gross, for ten consecutive years. The cost will amount approximately to more than Yen 60,000,000.

This is probably the biggest single shipbuilding order ever placed in Japan. It is almost a decided fact that the N.Y.K., which is now capitalised at Yen 44,000,000 will increase its capital to Yen 100,000,000. Although there is a group of shareholders desiring an increase to Yen 450,000,000, this plan is not upheld by the board of directors, which is mindful of post-bellum conditions.

Since the war many of the Allied merchantmen in the Far East have been requisitioned by their governments. Of requisitioned vessels have been torpedoed or disabled. Many Oriental lines which have been operated under the flag of Great Britain, France and other countries are now almost at a standstill. With all these nations considerably handicapped in their Oriental trade because of the extraordinary shortages of bottoms, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha is now working to establish several new overseas lines, besides strongly reinforcing those already established, both foreign and domestic, by adding many more ships.

Among these new foreign lines will be one between Vancouver and Hongkong. Prior to the war, the firm operated this line for some time, but owing to the poor demand for cargo space in consequence of general depressed trade conditions the service was soon suspended. With Australia as its centre a new line will be started to Seattle and Tacoma, touching at the principal ports in the Far East. One of the most important lines will be opened between Bombay and Liverpool by way of South Africa. This line will have to meet strong competition from British lines after the war.

Besides the twenty ships which have been ordered from the Yokohama Dock Company, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha is also building a number of others at the Mitsui Bishi Engine and Ship Works in Nagasaki and Kobe, the Kawasaki Dock Company and other shipbuilding yards in this country. —Japan Advertiser.

CHILDREN'S COLDS.

Why let the children have their little colds when you can so easily buy their colds with a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy? For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SIR ROBERT HO TUNG AND THE SPECIAL WAR TAX.

[To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL"]

DEAR SIR,—Pursuant to my undertaking to pay over to War Charities all refunds of the Special War Tax made by my tenants, please be so kind as to accord me space in your columns for acknowledgment of the following in respect of the Third Quarter of 1917:—

Fung Tang Kee Firm	.....	\$30.45
Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s Comprodnors' Staff	.....	28.28
Quarters	.....	23.10
Toray Kan Firm	.....	15.08
The Tenants of Nos. 33 and 43, Colimaught Road Central, 2nd floor	.....	15.73
C. H. P. Hay, Esq.	.....	13.92
A. R. Raworth, Esq.	.....	10.50
W. Footis, Esq.	.....	8.40
J. H. Ruttenjoe, Esq.	.....

I would like to add that a cheque for the above total amount of \$146.38 has been forwarded to the Honourable Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Hon. Secretary of the War Charities Fund, for disposal as the War Charities Committee may determine.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT HO TUNG,
by his Att'y.
Ho Wing.

Hongkong, 23rd Oct., 1917.

A GERMAN DESERTER'S LETTER.

The following is a translation of a letter, written in German, and sent to the *Times* for publication. The author, by his own confession, is a German deserter. He says:—

One must assert to-day without being accused of optimism that the political collapse of Germany will begin only when the economic collapse is accomplished. All recent indications clearly point to the fact that the economic crisis in the traffic situation, viewed from the technical standpoint, are approaching the catastrophic climax in Germany. Nothing is to be hoped from the initiative of individuals, or of a nation like the Germans, which is almost helpless without Government political guardianship. The decisive factor is the progressive, irresistible ruin of economic life.

Large towns in Germany are visited in rapid succession by devastating epidemics—Schleiswig, Muenster, Cologne—and it is not difficult to understand that for every epidemic the favourable preliminary conditions are present in the existing under-nutrition of the whole people. I one remembers that Berlin has been for two whole months without potatoes because the new potato crop was a complete failure, that the condition of the bread is so bad that it has been necessary to issue instructions as to the keeping and the destruction of bread, one can estimate correctly the difficulties.

The prospects of the harvest are not favourable according to the confidential reports of the Chambers of Agriculture. In the coast provinces the greater part of the seed corn was destroyed by the hard winter. In the second half of the harvest province of Posen the harvest has failed, owing to the persistent drought in June; and in other parts the corn, which is partially reaped but not yet carried, has been abandoned owing to the prevailing wet weather. It is known that the result of the harvest according to two-thirds of the expert opinions of the Chambers of Agriculture is "below average," and according to one-third of the opinions "average." It is significant that the official journals have been instructed to publish the reports of this minority.

The greatest difficulties, however, are experienced in the domain of traffic. The lack of labour asserts itself in an increasing degree in spite of the law relating to civil service. The rolling stock is in the most defective condition. The lack of good lubricating oil for the engines and the overburdening of these lead to a steady increase of completely unserviceable material. So it comes about that almost all the larger concerns are equipped for the production of war in works where labour of other kinds can be employed. At the great electrical works of the city of Düsseldorf, for example, there is now working only one large dynamo, as the turbines of the others are destroyed and there is no possibility of repairing them.

With all this goes the increase in the difficulties in the provision of raw materials. The South-West German Union of the iron industries, which mainly comprises the Lorraine and Saar coalfields, stated in its last circular that in consequence of fair attacks and strikes 160,000 tons of ore less were available for delivery during the last eight weeks than were contracted for. Many works are obliged to discontinue night shifts as a consequence of lack of material, while others are obliged to stop works for some days in each week.

All these difficulties are not momentary and passing phenomena, but are the signs of a slow but irresistible collapse. The small part of the rapidly with which the complete economic collapse of Germany will come about depends on the measures of the Entente in preventing the import of raw materials. In the countries into Germany, peace and of the peace, speedy conclusion of the frightful loss of human life the complete isolation of Germany must be demanded.

In the *Lebenswelt* (Hall St. Palace, London, E.C.), recently it was stated that, owing to the co-operation of the Federation of 25 million Army troops, the German Government has been provided in about two and a half years.

"OUR + DAY"

ADDITIONAL

By kind arrangement with Messrs. J. J. BLAKE and M. S. COWAN the "OUR DAY" Committee have pleasure in announcing that

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HONGKONG.

STANDARD CLOTHES.

Following the steps taken to secure the standardisation of clothes for Army officers' uniforms, the War Department of the War Office are preparing a scheme by which cloth for civilian wear is to be produced for sale at a standard price. The object of the scheme is to safeguard the public from excessive charges for clothing in the event of a shortage caused by the present large demands on raw wool for military requirements. It is not intended to have any uniformity of pattern or of colour, which cloth could be distinguished by the public at large, but rather to provide a particular quality of material at a reasonable price.

In regard to Army officers' uniforms, the War Office are preparing a scheme by which cloth for civilian wear is to be produced for sale at a standard price. The object of the scheme is to safeguard the public from excessive charges for clothing in the event of a shortage caused by the present large demands on raw wool for military requirements. It is not intended to have any uniformity of pattern or of colour, which cloth could be distinguished by the public at large, but rather to provide a particular quality of material at a reasonable price.

must not be more than a certain maximum. Tailors will be at liberty to charge less if they please. As far as stocks of cloth they already hold are concerned their liberty to fix these prices is unaltered. The Government standard cloth will be distinguished by a yellow and white stripe on the selvedge. A mark of this sort will enable standard cloth for civilians to be distinguished. (E.S.)

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Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.
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ENTENTE'S OFFER TO
GREECE.EX-KING'S REFUSAL TO MAKE
WAR ON TURKEY.

Athens, Aug. 13.—Mr. Venizelos to-day

laid before the Bureau of the Chamber

of Deputies a letter which he addressed to King

Constantine in August, 1914, when, after

pointing out that the tendencies of the

Crown were in contradiction with the

views of the responsible Government, he

declared that he was resigning. In the opening

part of his letter, Mr. Venizelos referred

to a conference which had been held be-

tween Admiral Keri and King Con-

stantine and to the declarations which

he (Mr. Venizelos) had made, to the

representatives of the Triple Entente,

that Greece would not undertake an

offensive war against Turkey

so long as we were not assured of the

co-operation of Bulgaria, or at least, of her

absolute neutrality. But to declare that

in no case, even supposing this, are

we disposed to "check" Germany

before she attacks us is manifestly

contrary to the well-understood

interests of the nation. We must not

delude ourselves. Turkey has for a long

time been waging against us a war

which has never been interrupted. Two

hundred and fifty thousand Greeks have

already been driven from Turkey, and

their property, valued at 250,000,000

has been confiscated.

In participating in a war against

Turkey in alliance with Great Britain,

France, and Russia, under the condition

already mentioned of the active co-operation

of Bulgaria, or a complete guarantee

of her neutrality, we have no reason and

no interest in also declaring war against

the Central European Powers. But if

they consider us as belligerents, then

according to all probabilities, whatever

may be the issue of the war in Central

Europe, the predominance in the East of

the group of which Great Britain forms

part will be complete.

But the fact is, I believe, arises

in the mind of our Majesty and that of

Mr. Streitt tendencies opposed to those

which I support is the wish not to dis-

please Germany by engaging in a war

against Turkey with the assistance of

the other Powers belonging to the

Alliance against the Central Empires.

When England, at the time of my

journey to Europe last year, announced

that she was ready to impose upon Tur-

key the Powers decision regarding the

islands, even by the dispatch of an

fleet to the Aegean, Mr. Streitt de-

clared that he would not support the

plan to be abandoned by refusing to

agree. Your Majesty is equally aware

that when later on the Powers of the

Triple Entente decided to use very severe

language in the Note which they ad-

ded to Germany on the subject of the

islands Germany interposed.

And to-day is it not Germany who is

supporting the Turkish aims, giving him

ships, money, rifles, equipments, and

even officers. It is true that these

operations are more especially directed

against Russia, but at the same time

they are turned against us, since Ger-

many, with the view of forcing her to

violate our engagement with Serbia, is

clearly threatening us with an attack on

our rear by the fact in case we should

go to the help of Serbia when she is

attacked by Bulgaria.

We know, even from the mouth of Count Quant

(the German Minister to Greece in 1914)

that Germany in agreement with the

fixed idea of a united, is inclined, in

event of a complete victory, to create

a Great Bulgaria, stretching as far as

the Adriatic, to serve as a bulwark against

Slavism, since the discovery recently

made in Germany according to which the

Bulgarians are not Slavs but Tartars.

Why, then, should we show ourselves so

complaisant towards the Power that seeks

to assist in every possible way the two

principal enemies of Hellenism, the

Bulgars and the Turks, and why should

we remain indifferent towards those

Powers who, after having called Greece

into being, are to-day ready, in case of

an attack on us, by Turkey, to range

themselves on our side?—Bretter.

GREAT ARTIST DIES IN POVERTY.

The death in poverty of Maria, the

great artist, at the age of seventy-eight,

remains a home paper, once more reveals

the over-pressing problem of the world

and its duty to men of genius. That

Maria was one of the great artists of the

epoch no one has ever doubted. For

the past twenty years he has ranked

among the immortals. Yet his name

outside art circles is quite unknown,

and this artist has lived and died in

London with only an intimate circle

aware of his existence. The poverty of

his closing days was due to his high

courage as an artist. He would not sell

his gift, but ever reserved himself for

the work to which he was inspired. An

artist of his ability with a slight effort

in pleasing public taste would have

commanded a considerable income, but

he lived for art, untrammelled by the

world, and paid the penalty which is

exact of all who insist upon making

the beautiful things of life. To a large

extent he was a communist. His pro-

perty (what little he possessed) was

at the disposal of his friends, and in

return he lived in an intimate de-

voted circle into which it was impos-

sible to penetrate. His goodness was

inexorable and he must have died with

a strong sense of having used worthily

the genius with which he was endowed.

THE KING.

His Majesty is on excellent terms

with his Prime Minister, says a London

correspondent of one of the great pro-

vincial dailies. The sincerity, personal

charm, and absolute lack of pretence

inherent in Mr. Lloyd George all appeal

to the frank nature of our Sovereign.

His predecessors have not always been

so satisfied. Queen Victoria used to

complain that Mr. Gladstone talked to

her as though he were addressing a pub-

lic meeting. King George has not the same

sources of Mr. Lloyd George's declara-

tion that he verbally rambled in

diffused ethics. The King is intensely

interested in all labour problems. Below

Royalty there is no difference in rank

between the King and his subjects.

Royalty, and both our Sovereigns have

great sympathy for the lower and

middle-class workers. King Edward

really cared for the personal interests

connected with the lives of his friends.

He knew his people as thoroughly as

Lord Chamberlain formerly knew the

individual members of the House of

Commons, and his personal acquaintance

with the members of the House of

Commons was not less intimate than

his acquaintance with the members of

the House of Lords.

THE POLITICAL INFLUENCE OF

THE PAPACY.

The London correspondent of the

Liverpool Post writes:

A good many are asking whether the

Papacy will ever attain political influence

after the war. Of course it will, because

it is a great organization, and it has

winning the hearts of all other institu-

tions, but it is not a political institu-

tion. The plain truth is that the

present Holy Father is more

noteworthy for piety than for political

omnipotence, whilst his advisers are

thinking more about the financial re-

sources of the Papal chair than of the

vast international importance of the

Hierarchy. If Leo X. were still alive,

because he was a Cavour in

purple, whereas the present Pope is a

worthy Italian, who has had dignity

thrust upon him. Recollect, too, that it

ever the Jesuits heartily co-operated

with the other branches of their faith, a

fresh leverage would be given to the

worldly importance of the Pontiff.

close observer declares that the future

of Roman Catholicism lies in British

colonies not in Austria or Spain; it

makes a surprising assertion.

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